

Section 10 — Limits of Neuropsychological Testing for Complex Integrative Cognition

This section examines how conventional neuropsychological testing may fail to fully capture multidimensional, embodied, ecological, symbolic, and integrative forms of cognition.

Areas Neuropsychological Testing Often Measures Well

- Working memory
- Processing speed
- Executive sequencing
- Attention
- Verbal reasoning
- Visual-spatial reasoning
- Short-term memory
- Language retrieval

Areas Potentially Underrepresented in Conventional Testing

- Embodied intelligence
- Ecological intelligence
- Improvisational systems cognition
- Symbolic and imaginal processing
- Trauma-adapted nonlinear cognition
- Relational and empathic field awareness
- Cross-domain synthesis
- Mystical and existential meaning-making
- Creative systems building
- Pedagogical translation ability

Why Complex Profiles Can Be Misread

- Processing speed may not reflect depth of systems integration
- Trauma adaptation may affect testing performance
- Highly associative thinkers may appear nonlinear or distractible
- Embodied learners may underperform in static verbal-only environments
- Visual-spatial/global learners may resist fragmented testing formats
- Creativity and systems synthesis are difficult to quantify psychometrically

Brain Systems Potentially Underrepresented

- Interoceptive systems
- Default mode network
- Whole-pattern visual integration systems
- Embodied motor-cognitive systems
- Ecological sensory integration

- Narrative identity systems
- Symbolic association systems

Important Reflection

- Neuropsychological testing can provide valuable information
- However, no single test fully captures a whole human being
- Complex integrative cognition often exceeds narrow psychometric frameworks
- The user's profile appears highly cross-domain, embodied, ecological, and nonlinear